

as some of the former imperial powers including France, as well as Germany and Japan. The U.S. was ideally suited for the task of the Cold War in which there was a long-term military threat, unchanging year after year that the public would focus on. Now there are numerous but petty threats—clashes of nationalism—clashes of ethnic origin. The rest of the world does not understand the U.S. Constitution, does not understand separation of powers and does not understand that in this country to conduct foreign policy, we need to have a consensus. We need to have public acquiescence in that foreign policy. It makes the U.S. as the great ruling power of the world somewhat different from anything in the past. Leadership is not an entitlement; it must be earned each year, each decade. And leadership can be costly. As long as offense and expenditures are being maintained in this country, other nations and other groups will be driven to terrorism as the only way to strike at the United States. Terrorism may be unpleasant, but it is less unpleasant than war.

Leadership implies choices—choices that we must avoid being over committed. We have spread forces in recent years; Saddam Hussein had noticed this recently. We have spread our political capital even thinner. Why do I say that? One must not overload the American public with international obligations, for the public will no longer accept it. Whatever we may say, whatever we may proclaim that we're not going to be the world's policemen, too frequently we become the world's policeman. As Sullivan proclaimed it, "A policeman's lot is not a happy one."

We accommodate dependents. And we cannot afford to accumulate dependents. We develop public hatred for them. We cannot come to any accommodations for them. We must shed both. Being the world leader is difficult. We must retain a technological edge. The American public is not eager to sustain high casualties for what appear to be petty purposes. And therefore, in order to hold casualties down it is essential for us to maintain a technological edge. The problem, though, is that we tend to reveal our technologies. We reveal all, as we did during the Gulf War. We showcase our technologies. Everybody now understands the global position that existed, that is the price that must be paid when American forces go to war. We can never rest from our past accomplishments. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, once again, as always, eternal vigilance remains the price of freedom.●

#### ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN BILATERAL TREATY

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to draw the attention of the Senate to the signing by the Governments of Hungary and Romania of a basic bilateral treaty intended to normalize relations and resolve longstanding border disputes and ethnic rivalries between the two countries.

The Prime Ministers of Hungary and Romania signed the bilateral treaty on September 16 marking an important step toward insuring peace and stability in Central Europe. Their signing represents the culmination of several years of difficult negotiations and, when ratified by both countries, will help ease centuries of conflict and tension between these neighbors.

The treaty obligates both countries to respect the basic civil rights and

cultural identities of minorities in each country. Educational and linguistic guarantees and other communal protections are enshrined in the treaty. When ratified and faithfully implemented, the resolution of border disputes and respect for the rights of minorities that are embodied in the treaty will be an important model for other countries with comparable ethnic and nationality problems. Further, the treaty will move each country closer to satisfying requirements set for successful integration into western institutions, including membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

As Romania and Hungary continue to strengthen their democratic institutions, develop free-market economies, and ensure respect for human rights, their governments and the political parties supporting this process are to be commended for taking the political risk required to reach an agreement on this treaty. It is a significant example of two nations putting the best interests of regional stability ahead of domestic political interests.

Therefore, Mr. President, I want to congratulate the governments and peoples of Hungary and Romania for successfully reaching agreement on this historic bilateral treaty.●

#### DAVID ABSHIRE

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, as this Congress and my own career in the U.S. Senate come to an end, I want to pay tribute to a distinguished American who has been of great assistance to me, to the Senate, and to our Nation, Ambassador David Abshire.

During my career in the Senate, David Abshire has been one of the leading figures in the national security field in the United States. Although he is probably best known for his service as our Ambassador to NATO and as the founder and president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS], these are just two examples from his career of service to our Nation.

David Abshire was born in Chattanooga, TN in 1926. He graduated from West Point in 1951 and served with distinction in the Korean war, as a platoon leader, company commander and division assistant intelligence officer. His decorations for service as a front line commander included the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster with V for Valor.

In 1959 he received a Ph.D. in history from Georgetown University, where he returned to serve as an adjunct professor for many years.

In the early 1970's, he served as Assistant Secretary of State and later as chairman of the U.S. Board for International Broadcasting. He was a member of the Murphy Commission on the Organization of the Government, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and headed President Reagan's National Security transition team.

During the Reagan administration he served with distinction as the U.S. Ambassador to NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Dr. Abshire served in this position during a very challenging period when the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles led to NATO's deployment of the cruise missiles and the Pershing missile. Ambassador Abshire's efforts bore fruit when the U.S. deployment led to the first major arms reduction treaty, the INF treaty. For his service as Ambassador he was awarded the Defense Department's highest civilian award, the Distinguished Public Service Medal.

I had the opportunity of working with David Abshire during his tenure as Ambassador on several important issues, including my amendment to force our NATO allies to contribute their fair share to our common defense, and on the NATO Cooperative Research and Development program.

In 1987, after finishing his service as Ambassador, he served as Special Counsellor to President Reagan. It is not surprising that a man to whom so many of us have turned for wise counsel and advice should be called on by the President of the United States as a Special Counsellor.

David Abshire's contributions to the national security field are not limited to his Government service. In recent years Dr. Abshire and CSIS have continued to stimulate debate and discussion on important foreign policy issues such as our policies toward Bosnia and China.

Dr. Abshire's talents have extended beyond Government service and academia to benefit our Nation in other areas as well. He is a member of the Council on Competitiveness, the Council on Foreign Relations and the International Institute for Strategic Studies, to name but a few of the organizations who have sought out his talents.

Dr. Abshire is also an author, and I want to call special attention to his most recent book, "Putting America's House in Order." This book demonstrates Dr. Abshire's keen grasp not just of matters of national security, but of the whole range of issues from deficit reduction to investments in, and reforms of, our education and training policies, that are necessary to put our Nation's house in order.

In 1991, under Dr. Abshire's leadership, CSIS created the Strengthening of America Commission to address these issues. I was honored that Dr. Abshire asked me and my friend and colleague from New Mexico, Senator PETE DOMENICI, to serve as co-chairs of this commission. I am very proud of the Strengthening of America report that our commission released in September of 1992 and am grateful to David Abshire for his leadership in creating this commission and seeing it through to a successful conclusion.

The work of the CSIS Strengthening of America Commission exemplified the best of David Abshire—long-term thinking and a keen insight into the